

Little River News.

A Good Store to Remember—Rosenzweig's

SEMI-WEEKLY

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ASHDOWN, LITTLE RIVER COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

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CHURCHES MASSING TO SAVE ARMENIANS

Federal Councils Join in Appeal to United States Government for Aid.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Religious forces throughout the country are massing to save the Armenians from further persecution at the hands of the Turks.

Action has been taken, according to the Federal Council of Churches, by the official bodies of the Northern Baptist convention, the general convention of the Church of the Brethren, the Methodist Episcopal church, South, the United Presbyterian Assembly, the Church of the United States of America and the General Ministerial Assembly of the Church of God.

A petition asking action in the matter was presented to President Harding by the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council of Churches, with which are affiliated 30 communions. After pointing out that the Armenians were our allies in the great war, that America and the allies pledged the Armenians a safe area in which to live, and that though responsibility for protecting them has been referred to the League of Nations, the petition says, "America cannot escape her responsibility upon the ground of non-membership in the League."

The Federal Council's petition in closing declares: "What specifically the government of the United States may and should do is not for us to indicate. But we may appropriately let you know that our churches earnestly desire that America should fulfill her pledges and obligations and would we are firmly convinced, loyally support our administration in accepting definite responsibility for the assistance and protection of that ancient Christian people."

"The United States and all the allied nations should keep faith with Armenia."

"The world's sympathy should find expression in action."

FIVE NEGRO HOUSES BURN

Dance Hall and Undertaking Establishment Among Buildings Destroyed.

Hope, Sept. 26.—Five wooden frame buildings, occupied by negroes, burned here this morning. Two of the buildings were two-story structures. A calf in one of the two-story buildings was burned to death. The largest building was a negro dance hall. One adjoining it was an undertaking establishment.

Old News.

Foreman, Sept. 29.—Drilling at the Ludlow test has been carried on steadily for the past ten days, since the men overcame the fishing job, and the hole is several hundred feet deeper than before.

There is not any news from the Kinsler mill project as to whether it will be drilled or not. The impression is generally felt that the block of acreage is not sufficient to justify the expenditure of money necessary.

Local Banker Gives Thought to Farmer

In speaking with A. E. Waters, president of the Arkansas State Bank the other day he called our attention to the following editorial taken from "Farm Stock, and Hope," which touches on several matters of vital importance to the people of this community:

"Does it ever occur to a striker, or labor leader, that every argument there is at this time for quitting the job and preventing some one else doing it, could have been advanced, with even more plausibility, by every farmer in the United States at any time since deflation started with farm products in the fatal fall of 1920? It does not. It is the farmer's business to produce food; he is one of the processes of nature and he will always be Johnny-on-the-spot when harvest time comes, so that the world can eat. This is the reasoning of the average worker, but the coal miner would bitterly resent the farmer considering the miner's job as being merely a producer of coal, that the farmer may be warmed. The railroad worker would object to being considered a mere cog in the transportation machine whose sole duty it is to furnish transportation for the farmer's crops."

"Labor is fighting wage cuts; it is, in other words, fighting deflation by refusing to do the job. This is natural. Wage cuts often work hardships, but under present conditions must be faced."

"The sooner labor realizes it must stand a deflation corresponding to that of the basic industry, the sooner it will get started toward a fairer wage standard. Labor leaders do not see that the heartbreaking deflation farmers have been subjected to is what is making heavy cuts in the wages of their followers necessary. Cutting down the purchasing power of 40,000,000 of our people has brought about business stagnation which makes a lower wage level an economic necessity, fight it as they will. When will people learn that cheap food is the very last thing they want to make them prosperous?"

"Farmers have not struck but unless the nonfarming section of our population change their views of the farmers as mere food mechanics; begin to see the as human beings, entitled to a fair return for their labor in the shape of good homes, education for their children, and freedom from crushing debt, no one can say they never will."

THE COTTON MARKET

Short cotton: 20.50 to 22.00
Cotton Seed: \$25.00 per ton.
Compress Receipts.
Previously reported—railroads
1930, wagons 2617. Total 3947.
Since last report—railroads
578, wagons 476. Total railroads 1908, total wagons 3093.
Grand total 5001.

TWO BANK ROBBERS KILLED IN BATTLE

Three Others Are Wounded and Captured at Eureka Springs; Jeweler Shows Courage.

Eureka Springs, Sept. 27.—Two bandits dead, a third perhaps fatally wounded and two more slightly wounded represents the toll of a daring attempt to rob the First National bank here at 10 o'clock this morning.

The robbery was frustrated by Ernie Jordan, aged 30, a jeweler, who singlehanded, with a .38 caliber revolver, engaged in battle with the five bandits, killing two and seriously wounding a third. Mr. Jordan escaped injury. The battle was staged in front of the bank.

The dead are:
George Price, aged 40, Crookston, Okla.

"Cy" Wilson, aged 38, Crookston. The wounded are: Charles Price, 35, of Sallisaw, Okla., brother of Geo. Price.

Mark Hendricks, aged 30, of Parkhill, Okla.

John Cowan, aged 35, of Palliquah, Okla.

Charles Price is believed to be suffering from a wound in the abdomen, and is not expected to live. Hendricks has a fractured leg and buckshot wounds about his body. Cowan is wounded in the shoulder.

Two Bandits Captured.

Cowan was captured soon after the battle in front of the bank. Wounded, he staggered down the street, where he was taken into custody by Constable Homer Brittan after a gun battle, during which three shots were exchanged. Cowan was shot in the shoulder by Brittan. A scalp wound was the extent of his injuries at the bank.

Charles Price was captured by Joe McKinney, a lawyer with offices over the bank. Mr. McKinney fired a shot from his office and, hurrying down stairs, wrested Price's gun from him and held the bandit until officers arrived. Hendricks, who attempted to escape in an automobile, was fired upon by Jess Litterall, a confectioner, who used a shotgun. The shot hit Hendricks, who lost control of the car, which plunged into a telephone pole, turning over. He suffered a fractured leg and minor buckshot wounds.

Cashier Gives Alarm.

Several persons were in the bank when the robbers entered with their guns drawn. All were commanded to throw up their hands and to face the walls. E. L. Smith, cashier, was at the teller's window. Four other employees were at work. When ordered to put up his hands, Mr. Smith obeyed, but at the same time stepped on a burglar alarm at his foot, which sounded an alarm outside the building. While one of the robbers covered the customers and bank employees, three looted the vault and cash boxes, while the fifth was left in front of the bank in a Ford car, with the motor running. Obtaining what bank officials said were sacks containing \$14,000 in silver and bills, and more than \$65,000 in bonds and securities, the bandits, cautioning the officials and depositors not to move until they were out of sight, hurried to the automobile in front of the bank. They forced a teller to walk in front of them as far as the door, as a shield.

The alarm had attracted a crowd of perhaps 20 persons. However, none ventured closer than 50 feet to the entrance of the bank, except Ernie Jordan. Mr. Jordan, with only a telephone pole as protection, opened fire upon the bandits as they appeared. One man dropped when the first shot was fired, while the others exchanged shots with Jordan. The second shot from Jordan's gun apparently went wild, but the third shot killed George Price. Charles Price is believed to have been seriously wounded by Mr. Jordan.

Hearing the shots, Joe McKinney, a lawyer with offices over the bank, obtained a revolver and fired from his window. It is believed Mr. McKinney's shot inflicted the wound sustained by Cowan. After firing this shot, Mr. McKinney ran down and captured Charles Price.

Hendricks, driver of the bandit car, started his car and drove a block down the street where a charge from a 12 gauge shotgun in the hands of Jess Litterall stopped him. His wounds are not serious. Hendricks lost control of the Ford, and it plunged into a telephone pole, turning over. Litterall held Hendricks until a deputy sheriff arrived.

Kemal Pours His Troops Into Neutral Territory

Constantinople, Sept. 28.—Mustapha Kemal today poured his legions into the neutral zone in defiance of the ultimatum of the allies.

Kemal, leader of the nationalists, notified Sir Charles Harrington, British commander-in-chief, that he did not recognize the neutral zone of the straits of the Dardanelles.

Constantinople is menaced by the latest move of the Turks. The Kemalists, already entrenched not far from the British position in the Chanak area, are concentrating forces at Ismid, key to Constantinople.

The latest concentration is viewed here with the greatest alarm.

The population is more panicky than ever as the reports of the advance of the Turks poured in.

It was believed that the allies may be forced to abandon Constantinople if the Kemalists advance on the city. Authorities here are doing their utmost to prevent an uprising of the Moslem population.

Every Turk is a soldier and it is feared that they would all spring to arms here if a Kemalist advance over the straits was started.

With the Turkish military concentration at the very gates of Constantinople the situation in the Chanak area at the other side of the Sea of Marmora, grew more acute.

OWEN LOWERY

Died at Albuquerque, New Mexico, Last Monday Afternoon.

Foreman, Sept. 29.—A message was received in this city Tuesday morning announcing the death of Owen Lowery which occurred at Albuquerque, N. M., Monday afternoon. Mr. Lowery had gone to New Mexico about a month previous to his death for the benefit of his health, but to no avail. He was a young man, 24 years of age, and had only been married to Miss Mae Gallagher, of Horatio, seven months.

Mr. Lowery was employed as bookkeeper for W. L. Lindsay at the time he was stricken with the malady which caused his death. He was a splendid young man, a member of the Methodist church, and his many friends here deeply deplore his untimely death.

Besides his young wife, Mr. Lowery is survived by his father, I. B. Lowery, and two full brothers, Robt. and D. W. Lowery.

The remains will be buried sometime today (Friday) in Foreman.

TO ENFORCE COTTON CONTRACT

Association Officials Plan to Bring Suit Against Violators at Once.

Little Rock, Sept. 29.—Members of the Arkansas Cotton Growers' Association, who violate their contracts by selling cotton outside the association, will be prosecuted vigorously, it was decided at yesterday's monthly meeting of the Board of Directors.

It was reported that there have been a few isolated cases in which members have sold cotton to outside buyers, thus violating the membership contract, which obligates them to sell all their cotton through the association. The directors unanimously adopted a resolution authorizing the officers to bring suits and to collect penalties from the offending members.

The contract provides that members who thus violate their promises shall be penalized five cents a pound for all cotton sold outside the association, shall be required to pay all costs of the legal proceedings against them and shall be required to fulfill their contracts by turning over all their cotton to the association.

President Charles G. Henry announced after the adjournment of the directors' meeting that action will be taken at once. He said that an investigation will be made of members who are reported to have violated their contracts and if found that the charges are true, suit will be brought at once.

It was said that the association intends to bring its first suit against the largest producer who has violated his contract. There is no intention to be drastic with small farmers who may have violated their contracts through ignorance. But if it is found that any of the large growers have violated their contracts willfully, the association will insist that they pay the full penalty. Officers of the association said that the very existence of the association depends on its members living up to their obligations and that for them to ignore such violations would mean the wrecking of the association.

SENATOR THOMAS E. WATSON IS DEAD

Georgian Succumbs at Washington to a Sudden Attack of Asthma.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Another powerful and picturesque figure passed from public life in the death today of Senator Thomas E. Watson of Georgia. His death, which occurred at 2:40 a. m., was sudden and unexpected, according to physicians, resulting from an attack of asthma.

The Senator had suffered for several weeks from the disease and only last Sunday experienced an acute attack. Two physicians and a nurse were with him when he died, but his wife, who is in ill health, and other relatives were at home in Thompson, Ga., for which Senator Watson had planned to depart today.

For 40 years Mr. Watson had been a national as well as a state political figure. He was nominated by the Populist party for president in 1904, after receiving the vice presidential nomination in 1896. He was a Populist member of the House of Representatives in 1891-1893.

In 1920 he was elected senator, as he said, on an "anti-Wilson, anti-League of Nations and anti-war measures" platform, defeating former Senator Hoke Smith and former Governor Hugh M. Dorsey. He was 65 September 5, and his present term would have expired March 3, 1927.

Funeral services will be held at Thompson, Ga., Thursday or Friday. Senate officials are in charge and the funeral party will leave here at 3:15 p. m. tomorrow for Thompson.

Health Was Breaking.

Although failing health had interrupted Senator Watson's attendance at Senate sessions frequently in the last several months, he was in his seat Friday when the Senate adjourned, and his friends believed that he was then showing improvement.

During the first year and a half of his term in the Senate, Senator Watson gave no indication of any impairment of the vigor and activity which had marked his long career in politics and as a publisher. In his last speech in the Senate, delivered only last Wednesday, the senator severely criticized the administration for its course in connection with the rail strike situation.

You Bet He's Running.

Inadvertently or some how else in printing the names of those on the ticket in next Tuesday's election the name of Burton K. Walker, Democratic candidate for circuit and chancery clerk, was omitted. He is still in perfect training and is expected to show even more speed than he did in the primary race.

Pie Supper at Hicks.

There will be a pie supper at Hicks school house Saturday night, September 30. Everybody is invited to come.

Launch Huge Campaign For Children's Hospital

Little Rock, Sept. 29.—For years many of the foremost humanitarians and philanthropists of Arkansas have advocated the establishment of a Children's Hospital for the state. Various plans have been suggested and movements have been started but not until the work was undertaken by the Arkansas Children's Home Finding Society was the movement given a definite stand in the state. A series of generous bequests and of large donations to the Society have enabled it to accumulate a fund of approximately \$125,000, now available for the purpose, but this is entirely inadequate to insure the success of the ambitious plans undertaken by the Trustees of the Home. They propose to raise by popular subscription throughout the state another \$125,000, which will provide a fund of a quarter of a million. The site has already been purchased at an advantageous location. A whirlwind campaign directed by some of the foremost citizens of the state will be made early in November and within ten days after the campaign is inaugurated it is expected that the entire fund will have been pledged.

Provision has been made for the treatment of adults for the insane, the tubercular, the blind and the deaf, but the crippled children have been woefully neglected. Statistics show that there are in Arkansas 7500 crippled children, almost every one of whom can be permanently cured if given proper scientific treatment. There are probably 10,000 children in the state that are in need of medical treatment which they cannot secure at their homes under present conditions. There are 2,642 club-foot children and science has demonstrated that these unfortunates can be restored to normal strength and their crippled limbs straightened by the application of scientific methods.

Half a million invested in a children's state hospital will, it is estimated, save to the citizens of Arkansas an economic value of \$10,000,000. Abnormal boys and girls who would be otherwise a burden to society will be made self-supporting and useful citizens. Thousands of babies who would die untimely deaths would be saved and many homes made happy. Such an institution as that being promoted by the Children's Home Finding Society will have a capacity of 150 beds and will be absolutely free to the poor of all denominations. It is planned that it shall be so scientifically equipped that it will have no peer in America. It will contain a child feeding bureau and all modern appliances for the straightening of crooked limbs.

Those who may be interested in aiding a great benevolent work cannot use their time and money to better advantage than in assisting in this great enterprise.

We are now operating our new gin and will be pleased to have your patronage.—The Home Gin Co.



Cotton-Money Headquarters.

Since 1916 this bank has regularly been entrusted with the safe-keeping of cotton harvest proceeds for many farmers of Ashdown and vicinity.

It is a trust which we have been proud to keep faithfully and loyally throughout the past six years.

You also are cordially invited to use this strong, time-tested bank for the safe-keeping of your cotton harvest funds.

ARKANSAS STATE BANK

No Red Tape—We do or we don't

A. E. Waters, President J. L. Martin, Cashier
C. M. Sutton, Assistant Cashier



SOLVE THIS PUZZLE

We know an old man who is worth about \$40,000. He claims that he has never had a dollar given to him and that all his earnings combined are not more than his present wealth.

And yet he has not saved all he has earned in a life time. What is the answer to this puzzle?

It is all very simple. Early in his life he began to save at least 25 cents out of every dollar he earned. This money was deposited in the savings department of the bank and from time to time he made investments when his funds grew large enough for that.

This plan has been working for more than 40 years. His total savings are only about \$12,000. The balance of his wealth is interest money.

Think it over.

MEMBER
FEDERAL RESERVE
SYSTEM

First National Bank

Ashdown, Ark.